

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850. Democratic Nominations. FOR THE SENATE, NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JOHN D. POWERS, Esq. WILLIAM HILL.

The writing Editor of this paper left home on Monday last, to attend the Democratic Convention, which assembled in Raleigh yesterday. During his absence, we must crave the indulgence of our readers.

The Democratic Convention which met at the Court House on Tuesday night last, was well attended. Every district in the county, with the exception of Long Creek, was represented. The proceedings will be found in this day's paper. Everything passed off harmoniously. There had been no causing, and scarcely any opinions interchanged between the delegates during the day. The delegates met together without any concert of action whatever, and every man seemed determined to do his duty, and present to the voters of New Hanover county a ticket that would be acceptable to the whole party. The selections were most excellent—NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Esq., of Topsail Sound, for the Senate; JOHN D. POWERS, Esq., of South Washington, and WILLIAM HILL, Esq., of Wilmington, for the Commons. We have never known any Convention to give more general satisfaction. It was conducted in the most friendly spirit, and in a most decided Democratic manner. There were no nominations made, or committees appointed to report candidates. Every delegate voted for the man of his choice, and the candidates that received a majority of two-thirds of all the votes, were afterwards declared unanimously chosen.

The Convention took no action with regard to nominating a candidate for Sheriff. Perhaps under all the circumstances, it was proper that they did not.

Below will be found the correspondence between the Secretaries and the nominees of the Convention. It will be seen that they accept of the nomination. A letter, similar to the one addressed to Mr. NIXON, was also addressed to Messrs. HILL and POWERS.

Correspondence. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1850. DEAR SIR:—Having been selected by the Democratic Convention assembled in this town on Tuesday, the 11th instant, to apprise you of the fact of your unanimous nomination as a candidate to represent the county of New Hanover in the Senate of the next General Assembly of this State, we with great pleasure comply with the duties imposed upon us, and at the same time respectfully solicit your acceptance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, J. M. STEVENSON, L. H. BOWDEN, Secretaries.

To N. N. NIXON, Esq.

PORTER'S NECK, June 13th, 1850. GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 12th instant is at hand, informing me that at a Democratic Convention held in Wilmington, on the evening of the 11th instant, I was unanimously nominated as a candidate to represent the county of New Hanover in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

In reply, I have only to say that I cannot disregard the call from so large and respectable a portion of the community, and I therefore accept the nomination, in doing so, I am not to be present to you, and through you to those whom you represent, considerations of my most unfeigned respect and regard, in conferring upon me so distinguished a mark of their confidence and honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, NICHOLAS N. NIXON.

To Messrs. J. M. STEVENSON and L. H. BOWDEN, Secretaries.

JUNE 12th, 1850. DEAR SIR:—Your communication, informing us of your unanimous nomination as candidates to represent this County in the Commons of the next General Assembly, has been received. In reply, we desire to say that we accept the nomination in the spirit with which it is tendered, and, if elected, will endeavor to deserve the confidence which the people repose in us.

With due sensibility to the honor of the nomination, and begging that you will accept our acknowledgments for the kind terms in which you have announced it.

We remain, most respectfully, yours, &c., WM. HILL, JOHN D. POWERS.

To Messrs. J. M. STEVENSON and L. H. BOWDEN, Secretaries.

COL. REID.—The Raleigh Standard of the 12th instant contains a letter from Col. DAVID S. REID, our candidate for Governor two years ago, in which he positively declines to permit his name to be brought before the Convention for nomination for Governor. The crowded state of our columns, and the want of time prevents us from publishing Col. R.'s letter.

THE WHIG CONVENTION assembled at Raleigh on Monday last. Jas. T. MOREHEAD was chosen President. Of course Gov. MARKLY will be nominated for a second term.

COURT OF PLEAS.—June Term of New Hanover County Court is sitting this week. Justice MILLER in the Chair. On Wednesday last, three seamen, Jos. WILLIAMS, ROBERT CAIN, and DAVID WADE, (the latter a boy,) were tried for petit larceny and convicted. Counsel for the prisoners, ROBERT STRANGE and ADAM EMPIE, Esqs.; for the State, JOHN L. HOLMES, (Solicitor,) and JOSHUA G. WRIGHT, Esq.

MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Major GWYN, the Agent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, has concluded a contract for 3,000 tons of Railroad Iron, weighing 51 lbs. per yard, at \$41 per ton, freight, duty and insurance included, to be delivered in Charleston, and the cash paid on delivery.

ABOLITION INCENDIARIES.—The Carolina Watchman says:—We understand that bills of indictment were found against two of the Wesleyan connexion, at the late term of the Superior Court in Forsyth county, for circulating an incendiary publication, and that one or both have been arrested and bound over.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Democratic party of Cumberland county, held in Fayetteville, on the 4th instant, Hon. JAMES C. DORRIN was nominated for the Senate; and Dr. T. N. CAMERON and G. W. PEGRAM, Esqs., for the Commons.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The Democrats have nominated Capt. JOHN BERRY for the Senate; CADWALLADER JONES, Jr., Esq., Dr. BARTLEY DURHAM, Dr. D. A. MONTGOMERY, and GEORGE PATTERSON, for the Commons.

THE FOLLOWING are the Federal nominees:—CHESLEY F. FAUCETT, Esq., for the Senate; JOSHUA TURNER, Jr., Wm. W. GREEN, and Col. D. C. PARISH, for the Commons.

Gen. LOPEZ has been arrested in New Orleans, and held to bail for his appearance before the judicial authorities of the City on Monday next.

American Prisoners in Cuba. We learn that the five persons belonging to the Cuban expedition, who were left, or remained on the shore at Cardenas, and fell into the hands of the Spaniards, have been shot. Over one hundred prisoners belonging to the expedition, have also been taken by the Spanish vessels of War, on the Island of Contory, or on the high seas, whom the Cuban authorities also threaten to put to death. Our Consul at Havana demanded that these latter prisoners should be given up to the United States, as they had been taken on neutral territory, and had not violated the laws of Spain. The Governor made no reply to our Consul, who transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts, and calling for additional powers.

A demand has been made by this Government upon the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for the surrender of the prisoners, and stating that the arrest of Americans on any other island, or on the high seas, will not be recognized or permitted. It is also said that a United States Squadron has been ordered to Cuba to enforce this demand. There seems to be more trouble brewing. If the Spaniards dare put these prisoners to death, their days are numbered in Cuba. No Government could resist the public demand for war, and no earthly power could prevent the capture of the Island. As for the prisoners who were taken upon Cuban soil, and in the act of violating the laws of that country, although we may sympathize with them, we have no right to interfere.

Notices of Books. "The Practice of Medicine on Thompsonian Principles, adapted as well to the use of Families as to that of the Profession, &c. &c. By J. W. Comfort, M. D." A. Comfort, publisher, Philadelphia.

There is no fact in animal economy better established than the perennial coldness of a dog's nose. Even in that season consecrated to the curish multitude, under the denomination of the "dog days," the canine snout is in a constant state of refrigeration. It is as cool as a cucumber—as a summer's morning—or as Secretary CRAWFORD pocketing the money for the GALPHIN claim. Perhaps these deep researches into natural history may seem a little out of place in a notice of a book on Thompsonian Medicine, but they naturally arise from our reminiscences of Dr. COMFORT; and his name at the head of this notice, has summoned up before our mind's eye a vision of a nose "so faint, so pale, so woe-begone," that it makes us shudder with cold to think of it. It is always cold. It looks un-Comfort-able, very. We once got a stiff neck by looking across a counter at it in the middle of summer, and then we doubted its reality until the proprietor produced a huge "Baldana," and subjected the suspicious feature to a series of manipulations, mortifications, and twifications, that we felt convinced nothing but the genuine article, A No. 1, could have survived. Not all the red pepper and lobelia, which form the staple of the Thompsonian Materia Medica, could produce any effect upon that remarkable proboscis, and while it continues as it is, we can never think upon Dr. COMFORT without thinking upon his nose, nor of his nose without being reminded of the coldness of a dog's nose. A perfectly doggish association of ideas.

But the book. Aye, there's the rub. Well, the book is eleven inches long by six wide, and contains about six hundred pages, and though last, not least, cost us 33 cents postage. A tax to which we must not be subjected in future. It contains a whole system of Thompsonian Family Medicine, which will no doubt be highly beneficial to us, as we (the writer) have no family, and have not swallowed a dose of any kind of medicine within the memory of man. Seriously, though, we have no doubt that this book will be found to contain much useful information. We hope the publisher will, in future, remember that such things sent to Editors should be post-paid. A conscientious adherence to this rule, will prevent any further review of his cold nose.

The Medical Examiner, for June. LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, publishers, Philadelphia.

More medicine. We find in it, however, some items of general interest. There is an article by Dr. JACKSON on Wetting the Streets in Summer, which practice he considers injurious to health. His idea is that the human frame can support almost any amount of heat, provided it is dry, but that if the air be surcharged with moisture it cannot dissolve and carry off the perspiration and other exhalations of the body, which thus becomes shut up in a little atmosphere of its own.

From an article on the Opium Trade between India and China, we learn that the amount of land in India, occupied in the cultivation of the poppy, exceeds 100,000 acres. More than 50,000 chests are annually shipped from India to China, taking off in return thirty-five millions of dollars. During the year 1848-9, the clear profits of the British government in India amounted to \$15,488,000, and this from a traffic in an article which annually ruins not only thousands but millions of Chinese. It is said that ten years is the average duration of an opium smoker's life, after he has become a devotee of the drug. As, for instance, if a man be fairly started to smoke opium at twenty, he is pretty certain to be ruined at twenty-five, and dead at thirty.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, for June, is on hand. An article on Military Presidents is the leading paper in the present number.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for April, is also on our table. We have only had time to glance over two articles, "The Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific," and a review of HENDRIK CONSCIENCE's novel of Jacob von Artevelde, the republican hero of Flanders. Every American, of any literary pretensions, should take the Westminster, as through it alone he can get a fair view of the movements of the Liberal party in Europe. \$3 per annum. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York.

GODEY, for July, is also received, and is a very pretty number. Any number of steel plates and wood engravings.

Gold.—Arrival of the Cherokee. The Steamer Cherokee, arrived at New York on the 5th inst., with one million of gold dust on board, of which \$150,000 is consigned to Adams & Co.

The Alta California says, that three steamers have sailed from San Francisco since the 1st of March, with three and a half millions of gold.

New and rich places have been found, and the supply of gold appears to be as abundant as ever.—There are 6,000 persons at the Middle Fork, waiting for the high water to subside to enable them to commence operations.

Trade is active, but transactions not large. The whole country is clamorous for admission into the American Union.

The Legislature had adjourned.

Oregon flour is quoted at \$9 50 a 10; Richmond do at \$9 a 9 50. American rough lumber at \$23 a 24 per M; Mess Pork at \$25 a 28; Lard at \$7 a 47c, and Potatoes 12 a 15c per lb.

Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE is to deliver a 4th of July oration at Washington City, on the occasion of our approaching national anniversary.

FIRE.—At half past 10 o'clock last night, Mr. Henry Nutt's office was discovered to be on fire, and the fire consumed with its contents. It is supposed the fire occurred by accident.

Commercial, Thursday.

Important and Later from Havana.—Arrival of the United States Mail Steamer Isabel. The steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. The news she brings from Cuba is not of a very pleasant nature, and if things have been conducted in the manner represented, serious consequences will most likely follow.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 11th inst. The United States Mail Steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived from Havana this morning, with her accustomed punctuality. She left Havana at 5 p. m. on the 8th; Key West, at 4 a. m. on the 9th, and reached her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, making 63 hours from port to port, including the stoppages at Key West and Savannah. She brings 141 passengers.

By the Isabel we have our files of papers and correspondence to the 8th inst. extracts from which will be found annexed.

The papers are mainly occupied with details connected with the late invasion of the Island. A large number of crosses and other honorary distinctions have been conferred upon those who were prominent in repelling the invaders at Cardenas, while liberal contributions have been made for the support of the families of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

Much excitement still prevails throughout the Island, and the feelings of the old Spaniards and the Government Officials run strong against Americans and the American Government.

The officers, crews, and passengers of the American vessels still remain in close confinement. Efforts have been made by torture to extort confessions from the captains of the Georgina and Susan Loud, but in vain. They declared repeatedly that they regularly cleared from New Orleans for Chagres, as was confirmed by their papers, that they had no knowledge of the character or objects of their passengers until the steamer Creole came alongside, when a number of them went on board of that vessel, and that they were proceeding on their course to Chagres when they were captured by the Spanish steamer.

The Captains were then suspended in the air by cords attached to their thumbs, but, despite the torture, they persisted in their statements.

Among the prisoners was a young lawyer from one of the Western States, whose symptoms of trepidation gave expectation that by working on his fears confessions might be obtained that would tend to criminate his countrymen. A halter was accordingly placed round his neck, and cannon balls attached to his feet, and with the threat of immediate death hanging over him, under promise of pardon for himself and for some of his companions whom he named, he made certain disclosures upon which the authorities based their further proceedings.

The American Consul was peremptorily refused all access to or communication with the prisoners. To give a color, however, to the proceedings of the Court, the presence of the British Consul was invited. A strong disposition was manifested to dispose of the two American captives by a summary execution, but against this course the British Consul warmly remonstrated, and warned that such execution would inevitably involve them in serious difficulties with the American Government. In consequence of these remonstrances the decision of the Court upon their case was postponed.

The chief Engineer of the Matanzas and Savannah Railroad died suddenly at Havana, and it was supposed by poison, but there is no doubt that his death was occasioned by over exertion, and the perplexity consequent upon the invasion at Cardenas.

We have been informed by highly intelligent gentlemen that the excitement and terror at Matanzas, Havana, and throughout the island, upon the spread of the intelligence of the landing at Cardenas, was extreme, and in many instances, led to serious consequences. It is their opinion that a thousand brave men, well appointed, and well officered, had pushed on promptly from Cardenas, they could have placed themselves in the centre of the city of Havana without serious resistance.

Annexed is our Havana correspondence:

Correspondence of the Mercury. HAVANA, June 6, 1850. GENTLEMEN: A few days since, I begged admission to your columns, and would now again trespass upon you. The precarious condition of our situation here, impels me to it. One hundred of our fellow countrymen, without advocate, without defence, and subject to the tender mercies of a horde of irritated and vain-glorious soldiers, were crowded upon the high seas,—our flag trampled upon; our nationality insulted and outraged; our ships of war sent here to maintain the permanency of Spanish power, and then, finding that free from menace, abandoning our port, and even when bearing dispatches to the Government, lagging on their way, lagging at Key West, giving no answer to our Americans openly insulted and menaced in the streets, cafes, and places of public resort. The Consul denied access to his imprisoned fellow citizens, and his communications to the authorities sent back unopened, with the insulting message that he has no diplomatic authority;—and the press of the United States, instead of maintaining the image of our flag upon the seas, defending the sacred character of our soil, and advocating the rights of our unfortunate citizens oppressed in the very teeth of treaty stipulation, hounded on by defeat, are running and barking like a pack of cowardly dogs at the heels of a few flying marauders.

The steamer Saratoga, Commander TATNALL, left here on the 30th ult., with dispatches for the Government at Washington, informing it of the state of affairs, and forsooth we hear of him at Key West on the 3d inst. giving a ball, and reciprocating the attentions of the citizens there. Meanwhile his countrymen, immured in Spanish prison, denied all communication with the world, and in the face of the light of Heaven, may await the appearance of the delivering angel borne on the wings of a Spanish bullet. And we, who for a little while are allowed an intercourse with our fellow beings, are coolly comforted by Judges Marvin and Douglas, of the Federal Court at Key West, with the assurance that the Spanish Government have no right to detain or confiscate our property captured on the great highway of nations, but that it can, at its sovereign pleasure, capture, imprison, try, condemn, and execute American citizens who never thought of, or intended coming to the Island of Cuba; and even that they would be perfectly justified in landing an armed force on American soil, and capturing and executing on the spot the pirates of the Creole. Not I alone, but every one of my fellow-countrymen here, has, with bursting heart, exclaimed: "Would to God I were an Englishman!"

While I am writing these lines the prize bark Georgina and the Susan Loud are boldly running into port, showing no colors, even while under the guns of the sloops of war Albany and Germantown, which have this morning re-appeared off our harbor. How their doughty commanders could brook this breath of Navarrelle, I cannot conceive. The steamer Saratoga has also come in, and takes no notice whatever of the capture of the Creole, and the Government at Washington will take other views of these captures than those held by the Key West Cabinet.

Respectfully yours, AMERICAN. JUNE 8, 1850.

It may be interesting to your readers to learn that we are daily looking of another invasion. Yesterday the Schooner Fairly arrived here from New Orleans, and brings a report that the steamer Fanny was to leave that city on the first instant with 700 men for Cuba. The Government are on the qui vive, and troops are held in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Last night the steamer Pizarro left our port with 500 men on board. Her destination is not known.

General Figueiras, the late Governor of Matanzas, has been suspended, and is to be Court Martialed, for not catching Lopez at Cardenas.

Yours, A.

Another Columbus in the Field. Our neighbor of the Chronicle is a very apt scholar, and particularly so in discovering mare's nests. In publishing the vote of the Senate, on Mr. SEWARD's motion to apply the Wilmot Proviso to the territories of New Mexico and Utah, he asserts that "a majority of those who voted yea are Democrats." Most wonderful discovery! Try again, neighbor, and see if you can't tell your readers in your next issue, who had the majority of those voting nay. The Chronicle has made an erroneous assertion. The vote stood 23 yeas, to 33 nays: ten Northern Democrats, and eleven Northern Whigs, and two Free-soilers voted for the proviso. We of course speak of parties as they are, and not as the Chronicle would like to have them recognized. Will the Chronicle please inform himself of facts, and not be continually misrepresenting things?

The Federal Basis. Among the resolutions passed at a Whig meeting held recently in Buncombe county, in this State, is one declaring that representation in both houses of the State Legislature should be founded solely upon white population, and not upon property or federal numbers. We are sorry to see that this idea is endorsed by so respectable a paper as the Greensboro Patriot. Our own opinions in regard to the Federal basis are so exactly expressed by the Raleigh Times, of last week, that we are happy to quote and endorse the language of that paper, a pleasure which we do not often enjoy, as the Times may generally be regarded as our antipode on most subjects. It says: "But we can tell our Buncombe friends now, and our cotemporary of the Patriot, that we shall never be prepared to surrender the Federal basis. How can we claim that basis as representation in Congress, when we repudiate it in the State Government? For, if it is not just—not right—when it is proposed to abolish it in the Constitution of the United States how will we be able to stand up and object? We tell our friends, upon that basis the Union and national Constitution stands—without it, the South could not remain in the Union one hour."

Dr. Webster. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, writing from Boston, says: "I have been careful to elicit the true sense of the people of Boston in reference to Dr. WEBSTER, and I find that the conviction of his guilt is universal; and the opinion that he will be executed, is very general. This opinion is growing stronger, perhaps I ought to say is ripening into a desire that he should be executed; first, because of the wrong movement made in New York and in Philadelphia, by the papers and by petitions intended, as they believe, to force Massachusetts to protect his life against her own judgment, and in defiance of her own private rights in the case; secondly, because for years past the sentiment had prevailed that capital punishment ought never to be introduced, and it is now generally believed that this opinion has emboldened the murderer, and for the last few years, there has been a more decided firmness in the decisions of the Jury and in the executions. To all this may be added the fact that the Governor has not the power to pardon, without the concurrence of his Council; and it is believed this could not be obtained even if his excellency wished to pardon or commute. But it is believed he does not."

Great Excitement in Panama. Several Americans and Natives Killed. Attack upon the American Consulate at Panama. Perilous State of Affairs attending thereon—Governor's Proclamation—Meeting of the different Consuls residing in Panama—Protest of the British, French, Chilean, and the United States Consuls.

We take the following interesting intelligence from the Panama Star: "Robbery having been committed in the printing office of the Panama Echo, on Sunday, the 12th May, and a trunk, belonging to Mr. Wm. Need, the editor of that paper, containing some six or eight hundred dollars in money values, taken therefrom, suspicion, from a variety of circumstances, fastened upon a colored boy, named Anacleto Cardenas, of St. Johns, Nicaragua, who had been employed about the office."

After being charged with the theft, he tacitly admitted it, and promised to return the trunk to the office, but failing to do so, he was confined in a room by Mr. Morel, the proprietor of the Echo, for near a day, when towards evening he said if any person would go with him to his home, he would show the trunk was his, protesting this time, however, that he did not take it; but that a boy who was with him did.

Mr. Need and Mr. O. M. Vinton accompanied the boy outside the walls of the place where he said the trunk was hid. The natives of the suburbs were informed by the boy that the Americans were taking him out to hang him, and forthwith they rushed to the rescue with sticks, clubs, and knives, and seizing the boy, soon put his keepers to flight.

On the subsequent day, these same facts were made known to the Governor, by the Natives on the one side, and Mr. Need and a friend on the other. Shortly afterwards the boy was arrested by Mr. G. W. Morris and a few others, to whom he again confessed that he took the trunk, and would show them where it might be found.

He was taken to the printing office, a crowd of his subscribers all following along after him, when on their arrival there, commenced a furious assault on the windows and inmates, with rocks, clubs, knives, etc.

The fracas lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, during which a quiet and peaceable citizen from New York, Mr. Wm. A. Sempler, was pierced by a knife, and stabbed in several places, causing his almost instant death.

The bleeding corpse, carried through the streets, excited the sympathy and anger of every American who beheld it.

Upon learning that Mr. Sempler had been killed, Mr. Corwin, U. S. Consul, immediately sought out the Governor, and demanded that the native who committed the murder be executed. The Governor promised to use his utmost endeavors to have him brought to justice.

Knots and crowds of each nation congregated, a few of whom armed themselves for the conflict. The scene in the streets beggared description. All was excitement, consternation, and alarm.

The Americans, most of whom were unarmed, saw from 500 to 1,000 demi-savages rushing on for slaughter, while the one drove back the other; but the greater the disturbance, the greater the native force assembled.

At dusk or twilight the American Consul, who had been busy since the first to the end, in company with the Vice Consul, addressed the multitude from the Cathedral steps on the Plaza.

He was loudly applauded and well received, and the Governor responded through an interpreter, giving his assurance of hearty co-operation in preservation of order.

We have not ascertained the number wounded; report says some six or seven were killed, but as the emigrants sat at long distances, and under much excitement, the effect was uncertain.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Sempler were performed on Sunday morning. His remains were escorted by a large concourse of his countrymen.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the body of Mr. J. M. Everett, of Cayuga county, N. Y., was discovered near the city wall, horribly mutilated, and his pockets completely rifled of their contents.

In the afternoon, the remains of Mr. Everett were conducted to the tomb, the procession being headed by his Excellency the Acting Governor, and Col. R. W. James, of New Orleans, acting in behalf of the American Consul.

The first evening of the excitement, a volunteer patrol of 40 men was organized by J. McD. Ross, of Mobile, which, in 30 minutes drill, were ready for any emergency.

The Governor being sent for to obtain his concurrence, advised them to disperse, as more conducive to safety, which was adopted and followed.

The boy, we learn, has been arrested by the authorities of the place, and is now confined in jail, and everything is quiet, and peace restored.

Subsequently the foreign Consuls in Panama, for England, France, Chili, and the United States, met and forwarded a protest to the Governor, and called upon all the citizens of their respective nations to enrol and arm, and be present at their consular, whenever peace is menaced.

The United States Consul advises all Americans to cross the Isthmus armed.

TAYLOR and CLAY.—At a Whig meeting, got up last week in Philadelphia, for the purpose of endorsing the President's non-action scheme, and indirectly reflecting upon Mr. CLAY, resolutions were passed, thanking Mr. CLAY for his efforts for a settlement, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for that gentleman; his friends having completely triumphed over those of the administration, who were completely defeated.

THE STOCK to the Central Railroad has all been taken, and the first installment of 5 per cent. paid. A general meeting of the Stockholders has been called, to take place on the 11th of July at Salisbury, when the Company is to be fully organized. By the way, would it not be well for the Stockholders to take into consideration the propriety of the Central Railroad into a "Plank Road"? What say you, gentlemen?

Thirty-First Congress—First Session. MONDAY, JUNE 3.—SENATE. A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating information in regard to the Cuba expedition. The message states that organized attempts have been made by foreigners to reorganize expeditions within the United States for the purpose of invading the Island of Cuba, and that the government has felt bound to repress them. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Seward presented an anti-slavery petition, purporting to come from a meeting, the call for which was signed by six hundred respectable inhabitants of the city of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Dickinson said that if six hundred persons signed the call, a much smaller number attended the meeting, which was simply a Free Soil gathering.

Mr. Benton, on leave, brought in a bill for granting certain public lands in the State of Missouri to that State, for purposes of internal improvement. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Webster introduced a bill for the reclaiming of fugitive slaves, which he said he had matured on consultation with eminent legal authority. As it seemed to be anticipated by other measures of a similar character, he would move to lay it upon the table. The bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Some discussion arose upon a bill granting a right of appeal from the Courts of the District of Columbia, as to whether it should be retrospective in its operation, so as to give the right of appeal in cases already decided.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the bill was laid on the table, and the compromise bill taken up.

Mr. Soule introduced an amendment to the California bill, providing for the division of California by the line of 36 30', the Southern portion to be called South California; and also amendments to the territorial bills, dividing the other territories by the same line.

The discussion of the whole question was then participated in by Messrs. Clay, Hale, and Douglas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Schenck asked the unanimous consent of the House to bring in a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report the annual appropriation bill, without further delay. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of enabling him to present the resolution. The House refused to suspend the rules, and so the resolution was not brought up. It seems that the 70th rule of the House requires the Committee of Ways and Means to report the appropriation bills within thirty days from the time of the appointment. The Committee has been appointed five months, and has, as yet, made no such report. The fiscal year, for which appropriations have been made, will expire on the 30th of the present month.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the slavery question, and was addressed by several members on both sides of the question. The most of the members having left the House, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.—SENATE. The Senate took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Bradbury, some time ago, calling on the President for copies of charges against officers of the government removed by him.

Mr. Webster made a few remarks in opposition to the resolution, stating that there was no precedent for it, and it had no authority in the constitution, &c.

Mr. Bradbury pressed the question. It was his opinion that the thousands and ten thousands of men removed from office, were entitled to have their reputation vindicated.

Mr. Webster replied briefly, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Mangum, King, Underwood, Bell, Turner, Bradbury, and others, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., introduced, on leave, a bill to encourage agriculture, by donating 100 acres of land to each settler who will cultivate the same.—Read twice and referred to committee on agriculture.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., made a speech against the admission of California, unless as a measure of final settlement of the slavery question; and Messrs. John A. King, of New York, Bingham, and Booth, spoke each an hour in favor of the admission of California into the Union, and against the further extension of slavery.

Mr. Howe, of Pa., obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion that the committee rise. The committee rose, and the House, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Stephens, of Ga., took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—The House resumed its session in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, at 7 o'clock, on the California question. Sixteen members were present, and Messrs. Howe and Taylor spoke on the anti-slavery, and Mr. Venable on the pro-slavery side of the question. The committee arose, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.—SENATE. Mr. Yulee moved that the Senate take up the message of the President respecting Cuban affairs.

Mr. Bradbury urged upon the Senate the expediency of taking up his resolution and voting on it.

After some remarks between Messrs. Bradbury, Webster, Yulee, and Foote, the motion was laid aside, and Mr. Bradbury again urged his motion, but it was finally laid aside. The adjustment bill was then taken up, and, after debate, the amendment of Mr. Chase was rejected—yeas 25, nays 30. To Jefferson Davis' amendment was also rejected, yeas 25 to 30.

Mr. Seward moved the Wilmot proviso, which was rejected—yeas 23, nays 33. Considerable importance is attached to this last vote, and we give the yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamilton, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, and Whitcomb—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pierce, Pratt, Russ, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Quincy, Underwood, Webster, Yulee—33.

ABSENT.—Messrs. Borland, Phelps, Wales; one vacancy.

Mr. Borrien's amendment, prohibiting the judiciary from passing laws either excluding or establishing slavery, was agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 27.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Brown, of Miss., introduced, on leave, a bill to amend the act of 15th September, 1789, as to repeal the part of the sixth section which authorizes the exacting of a fee of 25 cents at the State Department for authenticating copies of records and affixing the seal of office thereto.

The bill, after going through its various stages, was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. McLane, of Md., the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, gave notice of his intention to offer as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Doty, a bill to admit California as a State into the Union; to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico; and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries.

Mr. Jones said the bill was the compromise bill of Mr. Clay, amended in such manner, he believed, as made it practicable as a measure of compromise. He had stricken out of the 10th and 17th sections of said bill, which defined the legislative powers of the territories of Utah and New Mexico, the words, "nor in respect to the African slave trade." The bill of Mr. Clay withholds from these territories the power to pass laws in respect to the African slave trade, but this bill, by omitting the words indicated, leaves the option with the territorial legislatures to pass laws upon the subject consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

The bill of Mr. Clay, in the proposition to treat for the adjustment of the boundary between that State and New Mexico, provides "that the northern boundary of said State shall be as follows: Beginning at a point on the Rio del Norte, commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles measured by a straight line."

In this bill the words in italics above are omitted, and the words, "where the 34th degree of north latitude crosses said river"—thus making the 34th degree of north latitude the compromise line.

Mr. Jones also appends to the bill of Mr. Clay the following, viz:

"Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as in any manner to impair the right of the State of Texas to all the territory as claimed by her, in the event that the terms proposed to said State of Texas should not be accepted."

After some remarks by Mr. Jones in favor of his substitute, Mr. Dunham took the floor upon the general question. He was followed by Mr. Tuck, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. McLane, of Kentucky; after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.—SENATE. The Senate agreed to meet hereafter at the hour of 11 o'clock. The adjustment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Walker moved an amendment restricting the people of the territories from making peace contracts. After short debate in opposition, and an ineffectual attempt to amend the amendment, Mr. Walker's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Yulee moved an amendment extending the constitution of the United States to the territories as far as applicable.

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Yulee, Foote, Walker, Butler, and others, took part, and the amendment was agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. Baldwin offered the Wilmot proviso in another form.

Mr. Clay opposed it, and, in an animated manner, called for prompt and speedy action.

After some debate, the amendment of Mr. Baldwin was rejected. Yeas 23, nays 32.

Mr. Foote offered two amendments to be printed, and offered to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the introduction of one or two unimportant resolutions, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the California question.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th.—SENATE. After some unimportant business, the Senate resumed the adjustment bill.

Mr. Clemens offered his amendment, heretofore indicated, declaring that the title of Texas to the territory derived by her, by act of Congress in 1836, is good, and is hereby confirmed. The word "reorganised" was afterwards adopted by Mr. Clemens, instead of "confirmed."

A debate followed, in which Messrs. Russ, Hale, Davis, of Miss., Douglas, Clay, Clemens, Cass, Berrien and Butler took part.

Mr. Foote indicated an amendment to the amendment declaring that the State of Texas, without regard to the proposed reduction of boundaries, shall be a slaveholding State—or not be deprived of the right to hold slaves.

Messrs. Mason and Webster spoke at some length on the subject, and in reference to the mode of settling the controversy between Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Webster did not finish his remarks, but gave way to the request of Senators around him to take the question on Mr. Clemens' amendment.

The question being taken the amendment was rejected, yeas 17, nays 37, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Russ, Sebastian, Soule, Turner—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Tenn., Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Greene, Hale, Hamilton, Jones, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pierce, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb—37.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Burd, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Boyd in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the California question.

Mr. Richardson gave notice that he would, at the proper time, introduce as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Doty, to admit California as a State, a bill to admit California as a State into the Union, and to establish a territorial government for New Mexico.

Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, both gave notice of their intention to offer, at the proper time, amendments to the bill before the House.

The debate was then resumed, and Messrs. Caldwell, Root, and Duncan severally took the floor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.—SENATE. The adjustment bill being taken up, and sundry amendments offered, none of which were adopted, a discussion arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Foote, Douglas, Clay, Davis of Miss., and others, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 o'clock. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the California question. After some discussion the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.—SENATE. The compromise bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke at length against the union of the California bill with other measures, and moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the 4th of March, 1851.

After some remarks by Messrs. Hale and Dawson, Mr. Cass took the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 o'clock. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the California question. After some discussion the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—The House re-assembled at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Kaufman made an argument on the pro-slavery, and Mr. Stevens, of Penn., on the anti-slavery side of the question. The House continued in session to a late hour. At 10 o'clock, Mr. Holburn, of Ga., had the floor, making an able argument on the compromise ground.

MARYLAND.—Wm. B. CLARKE, of Washington Co., has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of London has presented Col. FLEMING with a gold medal, as being the person who has made the most valuable geographical discoveries during the past year.

Democratic Convention.
At a Convention of the Delegates of New Hanover county, held in Wilmington, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Assembly, it was moved by Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., that D. S. Sanders, Esq., be called to the chair. He further moved, that J. M. Stevenson and L. H. Bowden be appointed Secretaries. The Convention being organized, the chairman briefly but lucidly stated the object of the meeting, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Delegates being called for, the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Wm. C. Bettencourt, Jas. Alderman, J. I. Bryan, Thomas H. Hovey, C. C. Morse, Daniel S. Sanders, J. M. Stevenson, John A. Sanders, Obed. Alexander, D. Gorton, J. W. Howard, Charles W. Nixon, R. J. Howard, J. Rochell, John Shepherd, David McIntire, L. H. Bowden, M. C. Collins, Thos. H. Tate, G. W. Croon, Thos. Pigford, Dr. Newkirk, R. C. Murphy, Jas. Carr, Jas. McDuffey, Dr. J. F. Simpson, Owen Alderman, Thos. J. Malpass, Jas. M. Alderman, W. M. Henry Joseph Pickett.

Moved by Mr. J. I. Bryan, that every delegate have a vote. Adopted.

On motion of Thos. Tate, Esq., the two-thirds rule was adopted.

On motion of John Shepard, Esq., it was resolved that the Convention vote by ballot.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot. The result of which was, N. N. Nixon, Esq., was nominated a candidate for the Senate; J. D. Powers and William Hill, Esqs., candidates for the Commons.

Moved and carried, that these gentlemen be unanimously nominated.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Thos. H. Hovey, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of New Hanover are due, and are hereby tendered to the Senator and Commons from this county, for the ability and liberality that marked their conduct at the last session of the General Assembly.

Moved by Mr. Bettencourt, that the Secretaries be appointed to wait upon Messrs. Nixon, Powers, and Hill, and apprise them of their nomination, and request their acceptance.

On motion of Dr. J. F. Simpson, the thanks of the Convention were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries.

Moved by Mr. Bettencourt, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Wilmington Journal and Aurora.

Moved by D. McIntire, that the Convention adjourn. Carried.

The Chairman then addressed the Convention, expressing satisfaction with the proceedings, and unanimity which characterized it.

DANIEL S. SANDERS, Ch'n.

J. M. STEVENSON, Secs.
L. H. BOWDEN.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor—Glancing over the pages of the Wilmington Aurora, of June 1st, I notice an article headed "Medical Society of North Carolina," and on examination of the Editor's remarks, I find he entirely coincides with me in reference to what we should do.

I ask, through the columns of your paper, to institute the inquiry—Why does not North Carolina establish a Medical School within her own borders? She has Medical men of the first talent; and as a proof of this assertion, where has been a more intricate case in Surgery than the one performed by your Dr. DICKSON on MURRAY of Duplin, and where is a more scientific practitioner in Medicine than your McREE, Sen., and where are superiors to ROBINSON, STREIBER, CAMERON, PITMAN, and many others that might be mentioned? And then, why is it that our young men have to go abroad to get the necessary qualifications for the practice of Medicine? Reason, common sense, says, establish a Medical School within your own borders; save your young men the trouble and expense of going to other States for the benefit of Medical Lectures; and, above all, save within your own State the means necessarily employed in making this foreign preparation.

While I am writing, another thought suggests itself. Why do we in North Carolina continue our mock Courts of Justice? I mean the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. It is apparent to every strict observer that no case of importance is finally disposed of in the County Courts, and by reference to your financial accounts, you will perceive that they cost quite as much as the Superior Courts, where final adjudication of all matters of consequence is had. I am aware that the demagogue will say County Courts are cheapest, and hence convenient and best for the poor man, but (without any disparagement to the legal profession,) I ask the question, if the ignorant cannot procure a motion made to a common magistracy, by a friend, without paying an Attorney a forty, yes, and sometimes a two hundred dollar bill?

Believing in the position which I have taken, I beg leave to submit to our next Representatives in the Legislature, in advance of their election, the propriety of establishing a Medical College in North Carolina; and also the propriety of abolishing the County Courts, except so far as a Court of Probate, &c. In the latter case, I am fully persuaded that there would be a saving to the country. Establish a Court of Appeals for the disposition of all matters cognizable by a single Magistrate, and even if you have to pay that Court a heavy salary, it would be less than the amount now expended to conduct the County Courts, and, in most cases, justice better administered.

Should you have a leisure spot in your paper, I will thank you for an insertion of the above, and hope that other Editors in the State, friendly to reform, will copy.

A DOWN EASTER.

For the Journal.

TEMPERANCE HALL MOORE'S CREEK DIVISION, No. 142, June 8th, 1850.

Mr. Editor—According to a previous notice, a respectable portion of the citizens of Moore's Creek and vicinity assembled for the purpose of opening a new Division of the Sons of Temperance, to propagate the principles of temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love.

The Rev. J. H. BRENT having been called upon to address the company, rose, and with thrilling eloquence explained the principles of the Order, and commended the noble zeal of his audience.

At the conclusion of the address, thirty-nine were initiated members by Wm. S. LARKINS, Esq.; the largest number, in all probability, that has ever been initiated at the opening of a Division in our State.

The following members were elected officers:

Dr. C. T. MURPHY, W. P. OWEN ALDERMAN, W. A. R. T. HENRY, R. S. J. H. MURPHY, A. R. S. P. R. STRINGFIELD, F. S. J. L. MOORE, T. A. J. MOORE, C. J. M. McDUFFEY, A. C. A. M. COLVIN, I. S. J. D. MOORE, O. S.

And here we would take occasion to remark, that the thanks of this entire community are due to Dr. C. T. MURPHY for the noble efforts he has made to reclaim the wayward ones in this community.

He has done more good, than could be effected by all the travelling Temperance Lecturers in the United States.

And now for a moment let us review what has been accomplished by the Sons of Temperance in

New Hanover. Only three months ago the Long Creek Division was opened, under the most unfavorable auspices; we soon find South Washington opening a Division, and Moore's Creek asking for a charter, and other places in the County are making efforts to open new Divisions. Where once the blasphemous oath arose, now brotherly love reigns, and soon peace and plenty will dwell within our borders.

LONG CREEK.

Southern Convention—Third Day.

NASHVILLE, June 5—9 P. M.

The convention assembled according to adjournment at 10 o'clock this morning, and after prayer and the reading of the proceedings of yesterday, proceeded to business.

Several delegates were announced as having arrived, and were admitted to seats in the convention.

The names of gentlemen comprising the committee consists of two from each State, and of one from each State as have a one delegate or representation in attendance in the convention.

Mr. McCrea, of Mississippi, submitted a series of resolutions declaring that the spirit of the convention was conciliatory—that its object was to preserve the Constitution and the Union. Further, that the territory acquired by the United States belongs to the several States, to be governed and controlled by them through their representatives or agents in Congress.

The resolutions further recommend, or rather assert, that if the North will not accede to the South its rights as guaranteed by the constitution, the formalities of the association would be broken, and eventually lead to non-intercourse between the two disputing and now appearing adverse sections of the Union, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

The resolutions further assert that Congress has no right to discriminate between the species of property held under the constitution.

Mr. Campbell, of Alabama, took strong Southern grounds, and was adverse to any compromise.

Mr. Erwin, of Alabama, denied, the right to rescind resolutions or petitions from non-slaveholding States having a tendency to effect the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Benning, of Georgia, offered strong resolutions, taking decided Southern ground in regard to slavery, but he said they would accept as a compromise, the Missouri line of 36 30.

Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, offered a resolution recommending a liberal patronage to the new Southern newspaper, to be established at Washington, to advocate the interests of the South.

Mr. Chester, of Tennessee, offered a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee on printing, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fourth Day.

NASHVILLE, June 6—P. M.

The convention assembled this morning, at the appointed hour, and proceeded to business.

There are now in attendance at the Convention accredited delegates from the following States, viz:—From Virginia 6; South Carolina 17; Georgia 12; Alabama 21; Mississippi 11; Tennessee 2; Arkansas 2; Florida 6; besides a large number from Tennessee.

Propositions from the different States were next received, and referred to the select committee appointed from the several States.

The various propositions which have thus far been offered in regard to the great leading subject for which the Convention assembled, have been mild and conciliatory, but firm and determined.

The general impression prevails that the Convention will eventually recommend a compromise, and probably decide upon the Missouri compromise; then adjourn to meet again in October next.

The secretary proceeded to call upon the several States for propositions to be referred to the standing committee.

Virginia being called, Judge Tucker, of that State, proposed a series of propositions. He would not use the word resolved, for it implies the opinion already expressed, and would be regarded in a wrong light. The propositions stated that conquered territory belonged to the several States collectively—Congress had no right to pass laws discriminating against the territory which shall buy, making it advantageous to some and disadvantageous to others. Also declaring the Wilcox provision unconstitutional; that the South was justifiable in resisting it at all hazards and to the last extremity; that those States opposed to the Wilcox provision, yet not prepared to resist the claim of sovereign non permanent residents to make laws over new territory. Referred.

Mr. Campbell of Alabama, submitted resolutions in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves, taking strong grounds against the States which had refused or neglected to restore such fugitives. Referred.

The same gentleman presented a second series of resolutions, declaring all the States on an equality, without distinction; that it is their duty to preserve their domestic institutions; that there is no power in Congress to interfere with them; that it was a gross usurpation of power in Congress to discriminate in regard to the position States should occupy relating to new territory without State privileges.

Mr. Polk, of Florida, submitted a series of resolutions, which were referred to the committee.

Messrs. McLennan and Pearsons of Florida, also submitted resolutions, which were referred.

Major W. H. Polk, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the following resolution of Mr. Campbell of Alabama:

Resolved, That in the event of the dominant majority refusing to recognize the great constitutional rights, we assert, and shall continue to deny the obligation of the Federal government to maintain them. It is the sense of this convention that the territories might be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections might be adequately secured in their respective shares. We are aware of this course, and we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude, to the line of division, as we did on a former occasion. Upon consideration of what is due to the stability of our institutions.

Mr. Polk's amendment was as follows, which is to be inserted at the words, event of petitions proposed cannot be secured in the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude. This Convention does not intend to be understood as expressing an opinion adverse to the plan of adjustment, presented by the U. States Senate, by the committee of thirteen, with such amendments thereto as may be in accordance with the rights of the Southern States.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to lay the amendments on the table, declaring it out of order. The resolution desired to be amended was not before the Convention, but sent into the committee. This question created great confusion.

Major Polk having obtained the floor, asked the gentleman from Alabama if he desired to keep out of the committee the consideration of the compromise question put before Congress to pamper the committee—The Convention being of opinion that the amendment was out of order.

There was much discussion in the form of a dissent proposition, and it was referred to the committee, after which the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The city is completely crowded with steamers—Every hotel is filled to overflowing, and some of the private houses are accommodating the visitors.

Fifth Day.

NASHVILLE, June 7.

In the Convention, voluminous resolutions in reference to rights of Southern States, were offered by Coleman and Buford, of Alabama; Wilkinson of Mississippi; Goode, of Georgia; Goode and Tucker, of Virginia, and others.

All the resolutions were similar in their general views in reference to the rights of the South, as have been heretofore expressed—against the interference of the North with the institution of slavery. They also favored Gen. Taylor's views of compromise, in preference to that offered by Mr. Clay, but declining a fervent desire for the passage of April 20, 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award. Tell the Count of Alcey to send them home, to encounter a punishment which, if they are honorable men, will be more than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciation of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the Antilles together. Put warm him in the most friendly manner, and that the spirit of our ancient treaty blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

Seventh Day.

NASHVILLE, June 10.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock—nine States represented. The committee of two from each State made a report.

Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, submitted a series of amendments to the document, which were read, and the address was recommitted, with the amendments, to the committee.

Many other gentlemen offered amendments, all of which were referred to the committee.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee to whom the resolutions and propositions were referred, read the number which the committee had adopted since making the report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, in order to give the committee time to reconsider the address. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Good feeling and a conciliatory but firm spirit characterized the convention.

The committee has reported unanimously in favor of the compromise line of 36 to 30 to the Pacific ocean, and it is believed that the Convention will adopt it unanimously.

From the Telegraphic Cor. of the Balt. Clipper.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, June 9—P. M.

The new American ocean steamer Atlantic arrived here this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 29th ult. The steamer was not the accounts by the royal mail steamer America.

The Atlantic made her passage from Liverpool to her wharf in this city in precisely eleven days and four hours, which, though a short time, is not up to her speed. She brings seventy-three passengers, all of whom speak in high terms of her management, comfort, and rapidity.

The King of Persia has been assassinated.

The Grecian question has given great dissatisfaction to European powers.

The withdrawal of the Russian Minister from England is hourly anticipated; and it is believed that trouble will follow. This circumstance is producing much uneasiness in the diplomatic circles.

The King of Prussia, who, it will be recollected, was shot through the arm with a pistol ball fired at him by a Lieutenant of the Artillery, with the purpose of assassination, is in a very critical condition. His arm is greatly swollen from the wound, and at the latest accounts his pain was so great that he had been unable to sleep for several nights. It is feared that mortification may ensue, and cause either the necessity of amputation or death.

FRANCE.—It is expected that the electoral law will undergo extensive alterations. The French President has stopped the publication of the newspaper called "Le Napoleon," on account of the appearance in it of articles calculated to envenom the negotiations pending with England relative to the settlement of the Greek question.

New York, June 9—6 P. M.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The steamer Hermann arrived here to-day from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 20th May. Her news, of course, is superseded. She was delayed by an accident to her larboard engine after being four days out. She brings 135 passengers and a very large and valuable cargo of French and other goods.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., with news from Liverpool to the 1st inst. There is no political news of much importance to our readers. The Russian ambassador has been ordered from St. James. Cotton has advanced 6 1/2 lb. on the quotations of the 29th ult. Corn is 6 1/2 lb. lower. Not a word said about Naval Stores. [We do wish that our Northern exchanges would pay a little more attention to the Naval Store market.]

Interesting Correspondence—Instructions to the American Consul at Havana.

The New York Herald contains several official documents laid before Congress by President Taylor, in relation to the invasion of Cuba. Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, in a letter addressed to Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, under date of the 31st ult., says:

"The duties devolving upon you in consequence of the fate of the hostile expedition against Cuba will require the exercise of all the prudence and firmness which you can command. It is the President's desire that you should be able to inform the Government by the faithful discharge of your obligations to the United States. For this purpose, prosecutions will be commenced against any persons within our jurisdiction, who may have been concerned in the expedition, contrary to the existing laws. Whilst actuated by a spirit of good faith towards our neighbors, the President expects that the Spanish authorities will not allow themselves to be misled by calumny or vengeance, to injure the persons or property of any of our citizens in Cuba, against whom no probable cause of proceeding may exist; and he demands that those who may be charged with guilt shall have a fair trial. A different course would be sure to excite a feeling in our minds which would defeat the administration of justice towards such persons as may be arrested for offending against the laws, and indeed, might render it impracticable to permit further violation of those laws to an extent much more likely to result in peril to the Spanish dominion than that island."

But, although your duties will be at once arduous and delicate, you will bear in mind that they must be such as strictly belong to the Consular character under the law of nations. The Spanish government has refused to consider your functions as in any respect diplomatic. You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who, among your countrymen, in your capacity of Consul, are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You see that the duty is a fair trial, and if, in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the Department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable.

"Foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of Spain, are charged with crimes against our flag as a fraud to conceal their purpose, or to protect them in the act of invasion."

"It is true that the 15th article of our treaty with Spain, of 1795, declares, 'It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so that, although they may be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken on board a free ship, unless taken by soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy.' This stipulation expressly acknowledges the right of Spain to take armed enemies out of the United States vessels. Inasmuch, however, as this right may be abused, in the event of any abuse of that character coming to your knowledge, you will take suitable steps for obtaining redress."

"In general, the protection of the government is due to those only who owe their allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will have no right to your intervention in their behalf."

There must, indeed, be cases in which humanity might require, and would warrant, the exertion of your personal good offices to save the lives of individuals. Still it would not be advisable to interfere even to this extent, without a reasonable prospect of success; and the expediency of any interference will demand the exercise of your best discretion. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant."

(Signed) JOHN M. CLAYTON.

In another letter, dated the 1st inst., Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcey, the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime, and reads to him a legal argument on the subject, and then he says:

"The President means to claim, for the American occupants of the Mexican island, that they are not guilty of any crime, for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were, guilty of crimes, for which this government ought, in good faith, to punish them. But the spirit of our ancient treaty blood, at this exciting period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war."

Foreign News—Per Steamer Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—The Cotton market, from the departure of the America to the sailing of the Atlantic, remained firm in Liverpool, and a shade advance had been obtained on previous quotations. On Monday there were sales of 100 bales at a shade improvement on Tuesday's figures, the proceeds of the sale being £107,000, about one-half of which was taken by speculators at about the same rate. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue favorable—especially from Manchester. The feeling gains ground that the present prices of Cotton will remain permanent.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has declined 6 1/2 bbl, and Wheat 2 1/2 bbl, or 6 to 10 per quarter. Corn—A cargo of yellow, just arrived, sold at 32s per quarter.

Provisions and groceries generally without much change. English funds opened on the 28th May at 96, and closed at 96 1/4 for Consols.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that I will require, from and after the 17th instant, the payment of cost in advance upon all cases of debt brought against persons residing within the corporate limits of the Town, and for which I am entitled to fees as a Special Magistrate.

Wilmington, N. C., June 14, 1850

JOHN MACLAUSAN.

SLAVE TRADE ABOLISHED ON THE WHOLE WINDWARD COAST OF LIBERIA.—The subject of an extract of a letter from Governor Roberts, of Liberia, to Anson G. Phelps, of New York city, published in the Journal of Commerce, gives intelligence of an important extension of the territory of the African republic, by which it will be enabled to root out the slave trade from the whole windward coast of Africa. The letter is dated Monrovia, April 20th, 1850:—

"I am happy to inform you that nothing has occurred since my last letter to you, to interrupt the even progress of our public affairs. By the Liberia Packet and bark Chieftain, Mr. McLain sent us a small amount of funds, to aid in the purchase of territory—which we have turned to good account. We have just purchased three tracts of country in the neighborhood of Gallinas, and paid the first instalment. I am now about to visit Gallinas myself, to conclude the purchase of that famous spot and two other tracts, which will give us all the territory lying between our present Northwest boundary line and the Bar; and which will enable us to expatriate, effectually, the slave trade from the whole Windward Coast. For Gallinas we shall have to pay several thousand dollars; therefore, we look with deep concern for assistance from Mr. McLain, by the return packet."

Joe Poland says he knows a youth who, every time he wants to get a glimpse at his sweetheart has to "dare" right under her window. In the alarm of the moment, he plunges her head out of the window, and exclaims, "where?" when he postically slaps himself on the bottom, and exclaims, "Here! my Hanglin, the flames of Venus are cool to those that rage in my haddom!"

Mr. Clayton desires to be informed every day of the state of affairs, and has heard that hundreds, some say thousands, of invaders, have landed on the south side of Cuba since the return of Lopez.

He expects the Congress, the Senate, and the Albany, are at this time at Cuba, and they are to be considered as subject to the protection of the American prisoners, if they should be required.

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Free Press of New-Hanover County: Fellow-Citizens—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. Should you be pleased to favor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge my honor to the discharge of the duties of that office to the best of my ability.

JOHN JONES. [40-4]

Fellow-Citizens of New-Hanover County: GENTLEMEN—I take the privilege to announce myself to you as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County at the ensuing August election, and solicit your suffrages. I announce myself for the reason of my being solicited to do so from different sections of the County, and from the belief that I will come as near doing the office and people justice as any candidate announced. I look upon it as a duty each voter owes to himself and the public before the election, to possess himself of information, from reliable authority, which the candidates is most deserving, and capable, and best qualified, in every respect, to take charge of the office. These are inquiries which I think that every voter should make before going to the ballot-box, and then let his influence and suffrage be governed accordingly. That portion of the electors who may not be acquainted with, or know but little about me, I would respectfully request them to call upon my friends in Wilmington, and on gentlemen from my own district of the County.

Gentlemen, I presume the most of you are acquainted with me, and it is for you to say whether I am capable and well qualified to fill the office or not—whether I am tyrannical and oppressive, or lenient and accommodating, in business transactions. If the result of the election should go in my favor, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality. My motto shall be, to do justice to the people and to the office, and will ever feel grateful for the confidence reposed, and willing to reciprocate the favor as far as may be honorable.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen, JOHN HARRELL.

June 14, 1850 -40-4

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th instant, by Col. Wm. N. PERCY, Mr. Wm. W. PRICK, to Miss MARY E. PICKETT; all of this town.

In Duplin county, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. Mr. MOSES, Mr. THOMAS HALL, to Miss MARY B. daughter of Mr. JOSEPH MCGOWEN.

In Cumberland county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McNEESE, Mr. THOMAS MCGLENN, to Miss CATHERINE D., daughter of the late THOMAS EVANS.

DIED.

In Duplin county, on the 30th ultimo, Mr. SHARKE WILLIAMS, aged 36 years.

In Cumberland county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH S. WILLIAMS, wife of Rev. DAVID S. WILLIAMS, in her 81st year. Near Quaker, P. O., on the 18th ult., Mr. OWEN FILLAW, aged 36 years, a native of Duplin county, N. C.

Commercial.

NEWBURN, June 11.—NAVAL STORES.—Yellow dip \$2 10, virgin \$3, and scrape \$1 25; Tar \$1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11—6 P. M.—Flour \$5 35 a \$5 31, for common standard brands. Red Wheat 1 17 a 21, white 1 26 a 28. Yellow corn 65c—white 64c. Oats 42c. Rye 63c a 64c. Lard 7c in white. Coffee is steady at previous prices. Rice 3 1/2 a 3 1/2 per lb. Whiskey 26 a 27c per gal.

NEW YORK, June 11—6 P. M.—Flour \$5 56 a \$5 75, Wheat 1 22, 1 45 a \$1 60. Corn 64, 66 a 67c. Oats 44c. Rye 63c a 64c. Meal Pork 10 50 a \$10 62—prime 62. Lard 6c in white. Whiskey 26c.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 11.—Barrel, peach, 75 a 85; apple, 50 a 60; peaches, 15 a 20; Bacon, 6 a 7; Eggs, 10 a 12; Butter, 12 a 15; Coffee, 75 a 85; Cattle, 10 a 11; Cheese, 9 a 11; Corn, 24 a 25; Candles, 15 a 16; Flour, 65 a 75; Feathers, 28 a 30; Flaxseed, 5 a 5 1/2; Green Hides, 3 a 4; Dry do, 6 a 10; Swine, 5 a 6; English do, 3 1/2 a 4; Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2; Lime, 5 a 5 1/2; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, 70c; Cotton Yarn, 5 a 10; Lard, 6 a 7; Salt Leather, 20c; Tar, 10 a 12; Molasses, 25 a 30; Cut Nails, 15 a 20; Oats, 40; Lined Oil, 90c; Brown Sugar, 6 a 8; Lard, 6 a 10; 11 a 12; Salt, 10 a 12; Alum, 45 a 50; Shingles, 15 a 20; Tallow, 10; Wheat, 75 a 80; Whiskey, 35 a 36; Wood, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2; White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2.

CHARLESTON, June 12.—There was a good demand for cotton, and the market was active. The following are the prices of cotton, as follows:—100 bales at 107 1/2 a 111; 147 a 112; 1

